भारतीय मानक Indian Standard

IS 4959 : 2018

रैस्पेटरी, नाक, हॉवर्थ'स — विशिष्टि

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Raspatory, Nasal, Howarth's — Specification

(First Revision)

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Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery Instruments Sectional Committee, MHD 04

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery Instruments Sectional Committee, had been approved by the Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Division Council.

This standard was first published in 1968. The revision of this standard has been taken up to update it with development taken place in the field. All the amendments issued so far have been incorporated in this revision.

This standard is one of a series of Indian Standards on surgical instruments. This standard has been prepared based on indigenous manufacturers' data/practices prevalent in the field in India.

This standard requires reference to IS 3642 (Part 1): 1990 'Surgical instruments — Specification: Part 1 Noncutting, articulated instruments (*second revison*)', whose provisions, subject to the limitations specified herein, are applicable.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2: 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'.

Indian Standard

RASPATORY, NASAL, HOWARTH'S — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

1 SCOPE

This standard covers the requirements of Howarth's nasal raspatory.

2 REFERENCES

The Indian Standards given below contain provisions which, through reference in this text constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of these standards.

IS No. Title

1501 (Part 1): Metallic materials — Vickers 2013 hardness test: Part 1 Test method

(fourth revision)

1570 (Part 5): Schedules for wrought steels: 1985 Part 5 Stainless and heat-resisting

steels (second revision)

3642 (Part 1): Surgical instruments — 1990 Specification: Part 1 Non-cutting,

articulated instruments (second

revision)

7531:1990 Surgical instruments — Corrosion resistance of stainless steel

surgical instruments — Methods

of tests (first revision)

3 MATERIAL

The instrument shall be made from stainless steel conforming to Designation 30Cr13 of IS 1570 (Part 5).

4 SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS

- **4.1** The instrument shall conform to shape and dimensions as given in Fig. 1.
- **4.2** Tolerances on dimensions where not specified shall conform to IS 3642 (Part 1).

5 WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH

The instrument shall be forged in one piece and shall be well balanced and symmetrical on its central axis. The scraping end shall be square with respect to the plane of the instrument and made semi sharp. The instrument shall be free from cracks, seams, burrs, flaws

and other defects. The instrument shall be finished smooth, passivated and polished bright.

6 HEAT TREATMENT

The instrument shall be uniformly hardened and tempered throughout. The hardness shall be 430 to 490 HV when tested in accordance with IS 1501 (Part 1).

7 TESTS

7.1 View under Magnification

The semi-sharp edge of the raspatory shall be examined under a magnification of 10 X. The edge shall be well-defined and free from any defect under magnification.

7.2 Flexibility

The shaft of the raspatory shall be gripped in a vice at a point near the scraping end so that 170 mm of the instrument protrudes above the surface of the vice jaw. By the application of a deflecting force at a point 155 mm above the vice jaw, the shaft shall be deflected by 10 mm as measured at the free end of the shaft, in a direction at right angles to the plane of the instrument and parallel to the axis of the vice. On releasing the force, the raspatory shall not take a permanent set. The test shall be repeated by gripping the shaft at the other end.

7.3 Sharpness

The scraping end of the raspatory shall be run on a well-seasoned teak-wood surface along the grain or unfinished side of hard leather. The raspatory shall scrape dust and not dig into the wood or leather.

7.4 Corrosion Resistance Test

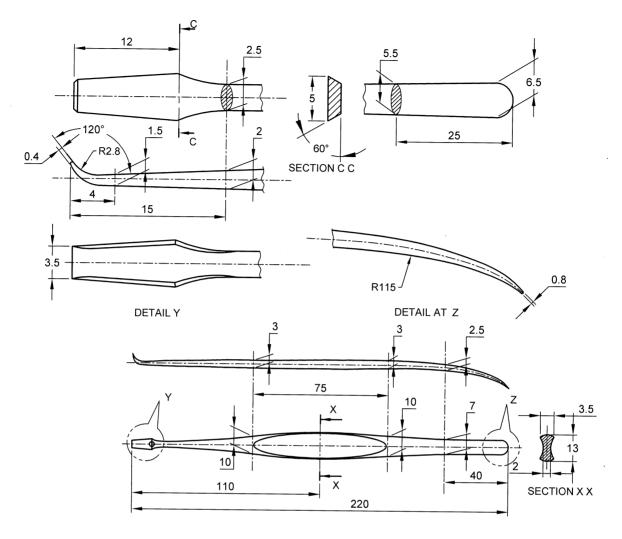
The instrument shall satisfy the boiling and autoclaving test as specified in IS 7531.

8 MARKING

8.1 The instrument shall be clearly and indelibly marked with the manufacturer's name, initials or trade-mark. The letters 'SS' shall also be marked on the instrument.

8.2 BIS Certification Marking

The forceps may also be marked with the Standard Mark.



All dimensions in millimetres.

Fig. 1 Howarth's Nasal Raspatory

8.2.1 The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of *Bureau of Indian Standards Act*, 2016 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The details of conditions under which the licence for the use of Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

9 PACKING

The forceps shall be individually wrapped in moistureproof paper or polyethylene bag. They shall be packed in a manner that coming into contact with each other is avoided.

Bureau of Indian Standards

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

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